

SMIRNOVA, T. V.; SAPUNOV, V. N.

Synthesis of some N-derivatives of 2,3-dihydroxypropylamine.
Zhur. VKHO 8 no.2:235-237 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni D. I.
Mendeleeva.

(Propylamine)

L 40720-00 EWI(L. EWI(M)/EWP(T)/EFL LJP(C) JD

ACC NR: AP6015451

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1365/1373

AUTHOR: L'vov, V. S.; Smirnova, T. V.

51
48
B

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: ^{2/} Tensogalvanomagnetic effects in n-Ge ²¹

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1365-1373

TOPIC TAGS: galvanomagnetic effect, Hall effect, anisotropic medium

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation is carried out to determine the dependence of the tensor effects on the magnetic field for n-Ge with an electron concentration of $\sim 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ at 77°K. The results are compared with the theory, which accounts for only the effect of electron redistribution between the extrema of the zones subjected to deformation. The influence of intervalley scattering on the tensogalvanomagnetic effect is analyzed. It is shown that with isotropic scattering the effect of intervalley scattering on the tensor effect is independent of the direction of the magnetic field and the current. It is also shown that $K_{\tau} = \tau_{\parallel}/\tau_{\perp}$ may depend greatly on the energy. Further, the Hall effect, which is even with respect to the magnetic field, is studied for the first time. This effect arises because the energy zone is not

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Card 2/2

16957205 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWF(t)/EPI LWP(e) JD
ACC NR: AP6015493 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1617/1620

38
37
B

AUTHOR: L'vov, V. S.; Smirnova, T. V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermomagnetic effects in deformed n-germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1617-1620

TOPIC TAGS: germanium semiconductor, Nernst effect, thermomagnetic effect, phonon drag, thermal emf

ABSTRACT: The effects of uniaxial deformation on thermal emf $\alpha(H)$ and upon the Nernst effect $E_{[H,T]}$ in n-Ge was examined. The n-Ge specimens had a carrier concentration of $n \sim 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$; the relationships between the Peltier (phonon) coefficients and the energy were neglected. The measurements of $\alpha_H(T)$ were conducted in a magnetic field at $H = 9660 \text{ oes}$, at pressures of 0, 90, 290, and 450 kg/cm^2 . The obtained anisotropy value $M = 9.7 \pm 0.7$ in the 80 to 110°K range was confirmed in three separate experiments and was found to agree with results obtained by other authors. Obviously, the parameter $M = 9.7$ does not depend on the energy. The authors thank I. V. Mochan for

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E 146937-66

ACC NR: AP6015493

his assistance and G. E. Pikus for discussing the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 30Nov65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

aym
Card 2/2

BYSTRITSKIY, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Krivoy Rog, prospekt Stalina, d.16, kv.4. Sotsgorod); SMIRNOVA, T.V.

Indirect treatment of burns by irrigation with a furacillin solution.
Nov.khor.arkh. no.3:62-63 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Otopedo-travmatologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - M.I.Bystritskiy)
Krivorozhskoy pervoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy
(FURALDEHYDE) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.

Variation of the type and species of the causative agent of
dysentery in nurseries for children with chronic dysentery.
Pediatria no.4:63-65 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk A.S.Gromov)
(DYSENTERY)

Smirnova T.V.
IZRALIMSKIY, A.S.; SMIRNOVA, T.V.; KRYLOVA, V.P.; LEVINSON-GOFMAN, V.O.

Excretion in children of serologically pathogenic types of Escherichia coli; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:110 (MIRA 11:4)
F '58.

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i giiyeny imeni Gamalei i Detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI,
excretion in child. of pathogenic strains (Rus)

SEBESOVA, E.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data on the epidemiology of
chronic dysentery in children in the city of Dnepropetrovsk."
Khar'kov, 1959. 15 pp (Khar'kov State Med Inst). 200 copies
(H, 38-59, 120)

CHERNOMORDIK, A.B.; KOVALENKO, A.D.; SMIRNOVA, T.V.; PONOMAREVA, V.G.;
MALYAR, O.Kh.; VINOGRADOVA, V.M.

Sensitivity of Proteus to some antibiotic and nitrofuran preparation.
Antibiotiki 5 no.1:81-83 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy nauchno-issleodvatel'skiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni N.F. Gamalei. (FURAN)
(PROTEUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KAMALYAN, L.A.; SMIRNOVA, T.V.

Comparative study of the microbiological properties of enteropathogenic
and ordinary cultures of Escherichia coli; authro's abstract.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:99 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; KAMALYAN, L.A.; IVANOVA, A.S.; ZAK, S.I.; RUBAKHINA, S.A.

Severe forms of coli enteritis in young children. *Peidatriia*
no.5:40-42 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii
i gigiyeny, detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.5 i detskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.3 Dnepropetrovska.
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; IVANOVA, A.S.; KAMALYAN, L.V.; MERZON, V.N.

Colienteritis in Dnepropetrovsk. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.3:19
'61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; IVANOVA, A.S.; ANDREYENKO, L.M.; ZIMSON, N.K.; DAVYDOVA,
A.A.; LIVSHITS, G.M.

Familial outbreak of food poisoning. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:115-116
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny i Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii.

(FOOD POISONING)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; KAMALYAN, L.A.; IVANOVA, A.S.; MERZON, V.N.

Epidemiology of colienteritis according to data from Dnepropetrovsk.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.6:132-134 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny imeni Gamalei.

(DNEPROPETROVSK--INTESTINES--DISEASES)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; IVANOVA, A.S.

Materials on improving the bacteriological diagnosis of coli enteritis.
Report No. 2. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:64-67 Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny.

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; IVANOVA, A S.; KAMALYAN, L.A.

Role of Escherichia coli serological types O119, O125, O126, O127
and O128 in the etiology of acute intestinal diseases in children.
Zhur. mikrobiol.; epid. i immun. 41 no.6:91-96 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
imeni Gamalei.

COLUBEVA, I.V.; PEKHLETSKAYA, V.Ya. [deceased]; GUSEVA, Yu.I.; ULISKO, I.N.;
RAGINSKAYA, V.P.; SMIRNOVA, T.V.; BARATS, M.M.; ABROSIMOVA, N.A.;
POGOREL'SKAYA, S.A.; PROKOPOVICH, A.V.; ALEKSEYEVA, R.A.

Accelerated and simplified method of laboratory diagnosis of
intestinal coli infections with the use of liquids containing
specific serum media. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 (MIRA 18:6)
no.2:21-26 F '65.

1. Moskovskiy institut vaksin i syvorotok, Ufinskiy institut
vaksin i syvorotok, Dnepropetrovskiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Gor'kovskiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Moskovskiy pediatricheskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut i Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy
meditsinskiy institut imeni Kirova.

KORSHAK, V.V.; KRONGAUZ, Ye.S.; BERLIN, A.M.; SMIRNOVA, T. Ya.

Preparation of polymers by polycyclization of polypyrazole.
Part 7. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7:1195-1202 J1 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042185

S/0190/64/006/007/1195/1202

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Krongauz, Ye. S.; Berlin, A. M.; Smirnova, T. Ya.

TITLE: Synthesis of polymers by polycyclization. Polypyrazoles. VII.

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 1195-1202

TOPIC TAGS: polypyrazole, polycyclization reaction, bis-(β -diketone), dihydrazine, hexamethylenhydrazine dihydrochloride, p-phenylenehydrazine dihydrochloride, polypyrazole property

ABSTRACT: The authors have synthesized polypyrazoles (mp. 200—300C) by polycyclization of linear and branched bis-(β -diketones) with dihydrazides of dicarboxylic acids. In an attempt to develop polypyrazoles with a higher heat resistance, dihydrazides were replaced with dihydrazine, or amide groups were introduced in the polymers to form hydrogen bonds. Polycyclization of bis-(β -diketones) with hexamethylene- or p-phenylenhydrazine dihydrochlorides in boiling alcohol with alkali added to separate and bind HCl, or heating equimolar amounts of the initial materials in pyridine, yielded

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CA SMIRNOVA, V A.

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Electric properties of films of condensed aromatic hydrocarbons on aqueous solutions of inorganic salts. M. Gerasimchik, V. Smirnova, and M. Tetelina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 219 (23 1951). Films of phenanthrene (I), anthracene (II), 1,2-benzanthracene (III), and tetracene (IV) were deposited on H₂O or on aq. solns. of salts, and the surface pressure p and the surface film potential E (by the Guyot-Frumkin radioactive-probe method, relative to the surface potential of the bare aq. soln.) were detd. and plotted as a function of the surface area S per adsorbed mol. varied by compression of the film. The hydrocarbons were deposited from a soln. in C₆H₆. A film of I on aq. 8 N KCl soln. produces a pos. jump of E of about + 200 mv.; E reaches a satn. value at a

certain surface concn. of I and does not increase further with increasing compression. That surface concn. exceeds by far the amt. corresponding to a unimol. film; if the multimol. film formed at the satn. of E is assumed uniform, its thickness is 250-300 Å. Thicker films are formed when the compression is carried out slowly. No change of E is observed when I is deposited on pure H₂O; evapn. of the C₆H₆ leaves isolated crystals of I, i.e. I does not spread on pure H₂O. On a soln. of CaCl₂, E increases with the compression faster than on KCl. With II, E and p increase with the compression as with I, but II spreads also on pure H₂O, and E is lower throughout than with I. Illustrative data for II are (aq. soln., E in mv., S in sq. Å., thickness of film in Å.): H₂O, + 85, 0.75, 310; 2 N KCl, + 111, 1.0, 250; 2 N CaCl₂, + 185, 1.8, 140; 8 N KCl, + 145, 1.5, 165. III also forms multimol. films; exptl. data (in the same order of the aq. solns.) are: + 160, 1.0, 320; + 190, 1.1, 285; + 210, 2.0, 170; + 210, 1.25, 250. IV forms the thinnest films, close to unimol. on 8 N KCl, attaining very high E at satn. (+ 470 mv. on H₂O, 550 mv. on 8 N KCl). Formation of these hydrocarbon films is attributed to adsorption of the cation of the dissolved salt and polarization of the hydrocarbon mol.

N. Thon

SOLOV'YEV, G. M.; SEIMOVA, V. A.

Benzimidazole

Nature of the photographic action of benzimidazoles. *Zhur. prikl. khim.* 20, No. 5, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unclassified.

TSIRLIN, Yu.A.; MUROMSEVA, G.S.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Continuous neutralization of vapors from the spontaneous
evaporation of wood hydrolyzates. *Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom.* 12
no.8:10-11 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy sul'fitno-
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Wood distillation)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Sense Organs. Hearing.

T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51372

Author : Smirnova, V.A.

Inst : Dashkir Institute of Medicine.

Title : Experimental Treatment of Otosclerosis by Radioactive
Phosphorus.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Bashkirsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 10, 175-179.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

LOBANOV, N.I.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Complex compounds of rare earth elements with 1,10-phenanthroline.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9:2206-2207 S '63.

Complex compounds of nitrates of rare earth elements with
2,2-dipyridyl. 2208-2210 (MIRA 16:10)

1. Laboratoriya khimii mineral'nogo syr'ya Instituta khimii,
AN Moldavskoy SSR.

MAKARA, A.M.; YAGUPOL'SKAYA, I.N.; SLUTSKAYA, T.M.; KOP'YEV, M.I.;
USHAKOV, I.S.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Resistance to hydrogen corrosion in alloyed steel joints made by
electric slag welding. Avtom. svar. 16 no.6:24-29 Je. '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR (for Makara,
Yagupol'skaya, Slutskaya). 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy
promyshlennosti (for Kop'yev, Ushakov, Smirnova).

(Steel alloys--Corrosion) (Electric welding)

SMIRNOVA, V.A., starshaya operatsionnaya meditsinskaya sestra

Round-the clock surgical service at the traumatological
center of the Donetsk Municipal First Aid Station. Med.
sestra 22 no.10:55-56 0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; MIKAEI'YAN, T.S., red.

[Collection of regulations on wages for workers of state
agricultural enterprises] Sbornik polezhenii po opiate
trud'a rabotnikov gosudarstvennykh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh
predpriatii. Moskva, Rossel'khozizdat, 1965. 289 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Winter dormancy in woody plants. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial.
nav. no.3:35-42 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; ZAKHARENKOVA, G.F.

Dynamics of reserve substances in the bark and wood of
yearling shoots of frost-resistant and frost-sensitive
plants. Bot.; issl.Bel.otd.VBO no.7:81-90 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

С. П. П. П., 1. 1.

"The Ecological Types of the Oak, *Quercus robur*, Which Grow in the Belorussian SSR."
Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Socialized Agriculture, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, Minsk, 1955.
(KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SMIRNOVA, V. A.

SMIRNOVA, V. A. -- "The Effect of Irrigation on the Crop Yields of Apple Trees under Conditions Existing in Voroshilovgrad Oblast." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnava letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Plants.

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5912

Author : Smirnova, V.A.

Inst : Institute of the Forestry, Academy of Sciences BelSSR

Title : Characteristic Development of the One-Year Seedlings of
(Chereshchatyy) Oak Ecotypes Under Vegetation Experiment
Conditions.

Orig Pub : Sb. Nauchn. rabot po lesn. kh-vu. In-t lesa Akad Nauk
BelSSR, 1956, No 7, 121-138

Abstract : Three acorns each of the early and late-blossoming varie-
ties of British (chereshchatyy) oak were sown under iden-
tical conditions in flower pots in a greenhouse (the ex-
periment being set out in four phases). The conclusion is
that the peculiarities of the British [chereshchatyy]
oak edaphotype development are transmitted to its heredity;

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USSR/Forestry - Forest Plants.

K-5

YURKEVICH, I.D., SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Chemical care of spruce. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no. 3:35-39
'58.

(SPRUCE)

(MIRA 13:7)

USSR / Forestry. Dendrology.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100151

Author : Yurkevich, I. D.; Smirnova, V. A.

Inst : Belorussian Forest-Engineering Institute

Title : Ecological Types of Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*,
Q. pedunculata, Ehrh.) in Belorussia

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Belorussk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1958,
No 9, 73-86

Abstract : Both early- and late-blossoming forms of *Quercus robur* have been adapted to various surface and soil conditions. Generally speaking, these forms do not always grow in the same places. In the forest-and-steppe and steppe zones the early-blossoming form (EB) is more suited to dry and elevated regions, while in the central and southern parts of the BSSR it is found in unfavorable areas and on

Card 1/3

YURKEVICH, I.D.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.; SOROGOVETS, P.Ye.

Root systems of the black and the white alder, common birch and
goat willow in natural associations. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.otd.VBO
no.1:158-170 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Alder) (Birch) (Willow)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; SOROGOVETS, P.Ye.

Effect of the speckled alder on grassy vegetation. Biul. Inst.
biol. AN BSSR no.5:58-62 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(~~ALDER~~) (GRASSES)

NESTEROVICH, N.D., akademik; IVANOV, A.F.; IVANOVA, Ye.V.; MARGAYLIK, G.I.;
PONOMAREVA, A.V.; SIROTKINA, R.G.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.; SMOL'SKAYA, Ye. N.;
CHEKALINSKAYA, N.I.; BULAT, O., red. ~~Izd-va~~; SIDERKO, N., tekhn. red.

[Trees and shrubbery introduced to the White Russian S.S.R.] Intro-
dutsirovannye derev'ia i kustarniki v Belorasskoi SSR. Minsk.
No.3.[Introduced woody plants of Siberia, Europe, the Mediterranean,
the Crimea, the Caucasus, and Central Asia] Introdutsirovannye dre-
vesnye rasteniia flory Sibiri, Evropy, Sredizemnomor'ia, Kryma, Kav-
kaza i Srednei Azii. 1961. 333 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Institut biologii. 2. Akademiya
nauk BSSR (for Nesterovich)
(White Russia--Plant introduction)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; SOROGOVETS, P.Ye.

Regeneration of speckled alder forests in the White Russian
S. S. R. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.6:66-71 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(WHITE RUSSIA—ALDER)

NESTROVICH, H.D. [Nestiarovich, H.D.]; SANDOVA, V.A.

Effect of various tree stands on the formation of the young growth
and the herbaceous soil cover. Vestn AN USSR Ser. bital. nav. no.1:
5-17 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; ZAKHARENKOVA, G.F. [Zakharenkava, H.F.]

Dynamics of reserve substances in the annual shoots of woody
plants. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.4:12..18 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

FOMIN, A.P.; OVCHINNIKOV, F.M.; KOROVIN, M.A.; MAKURIN, N.D.; KOMAROVA, T.A.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.; ZELENETSKAYA, L.V., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Wages on state farms and other state agricultural enterprises; basic regulations and instructions on wages] Oplata truda v sovkhozakh i drugih gosudarstvennykh predpriyatiyakh; sbornik osnovnykh polozhenii i ukazanii po oplate truda. Moskva, Izd-vo MSKh RSFSR, 1962. 483 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Upravleniye organizatsii truda i zarabotnoy platy. 2. Upravleniye organizatsii truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva proizvodstva i zagotovki sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov RSFSR (for all except Zelenetskaya, Saytanidi).

(Agricultural wages)

SMIRNOVA, V. A.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Production, Feb 52
Methods

"Method for Manufacturing Carborundum Refractories
of High Quality," A. N. Novikov, Cand Tech Sci,
V. A. Smirnova, Leningrad Inst of Refractories

"Ogneupory" No 2, pp 51-62

Investigates possibility for replacing clay in carborundum refractories by other mineral binders. Best results were obtained for products with silica binder capable of withstanding furnace temp near 1,500°. Discusses influence of the binder type and quantity on thermal cond of carborundum products and effect of compacting pressure on same property.

204T17

SKIRNOVA, V. A.

USSR/Engineering - Refractory; Production Methods

Oct 52

"Improvements in Production Technology of Carborundum Refractories with Mineral Binder," A. N. Novikov, Cand Tech Sci; V. A. Smirnova, Leningrad Inst of Refractories

"Ogneupory" No 10, pp 435-442

Discusses results of laboratory investigations and industrial tests, concluding that 5-10% addition of ferrosilicon to carborundum gives products of highest quality. Clay must be completely eliminated. Increase of pressure in pressing operation from 500
244770

to 1,000 kg/sq cm improves chiefly mechanical strength of carborundum products. Addition of concentrated sulfite liquor and water glass improves forming and bonding capacity of carborundum raw material. Article is continuation of previous work published in "Ogneupory" No 2, 1952.

244770

YUGANOVA, S.A., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; SMIRNOVA, V.A., inzh.

Electron diffraction study of oxide film structure on EI612 and
EI673 steel and a series of iron-chromium-nickel base alloys.

[Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.93:261-274 '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Electrons--Diffraction)

(Chromium-nickel steels--Metallography)

(Oxidation--Testing)

Smirnova, V. A.

81928

S/131/60/000/07/06/006
B021/B058

15.2220

AUTHORS: Voronin, N. I., Krasotkina, N. I., Smirnova, V. A.

TITLE: Refractory Carborundum Products With Nitride Binding Materials

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 7, pp. 329 - 334

TEXT: The properties of the refractory carborundum products depend in many respects on the binding materials used. The authors conducted investigations in order to obtain refractory carborundum products with nitride binding materials. After drying, the pressed samples were fired at 1400-1600°C in the electric furnace with continuous nitrogen supply (Fig. 1) and in the oil heated furnace covered with coke, with or without addition of sand, respectively. The nitrogen content in the samples increases with the increase of the stay period at firing temperature, as can be seen from Fig. 2. The analysis was carried out by A. L. Razzhivina (Ref. 1). The properties of the samples after firing are mentioned in Table 1, their firing covered with coke being regarded as more suitable. The influence of silicon on the properties of the samples, after their firing covered with coke, at 1600°C is mentioned in Table 2 and Fig. 3.

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S/131/60/000/07/06/006
B021/B058

Refractory Carborundum Products With Nitride
Binding Materials

The investigation showed that a maximum of up to 50% of silicon can be introduced into the mass for the purpose of producing high-quality refractory carborundum products with nitride binding materials. The dependence of the mechanical durability and porosity of the samples on their firing temperature is represented in Fig. 4. The synthetic samples with a content of 70% silicon carbide and 30% silicon underwent a chemical and radiographic analysis as well as a microscopic investigation, after firing in nitrogen and covered with coke. The nitrogen content was determined by A. L. Razzhivina; the microscopic and radiographic investigations were conducted by A. N. Alekseyeva and S. P. Shmidt-Fogelevich (Ref. 2). The investigation results of the samples after firing are mentioned in Table 3. The properties of the refractory carborundum products with nitride and silica binding materials are shown in Table 4, the nitride binding materials having proved to be the better ones. Practical experiments were conducted with them in the gas turbine installation of the Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut im. Polzunova (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni Polzunov). The authors state finally that high-quality refractory carborundum products with nitride binding materials can be obtained by firing in a nitrogen current and in flame furnaces

Card 2/3

S/590/62/105/000/015/015
I031/I242

AUTHORS: Tseytlin, V.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Filatova, M.A., Eng. and Smirnova, V.A., Eng.

TITLE: Long-term (up to 17 000 hrs) testing of the heat
resistance of the alloy ЭИ 765 (EI765)

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy.
v.105, 1962, 209-216

TEXT: The results of a stress-rupture test carried out for
17 000 hrs at 700°C and for 10 000 hrs at 750°C coincide, on the
whole, with the results obtained by extrapolation in previous
investigations. The specimens, machined from an electric-arc
melt, yielded somewhat higher results than predicted, while in-

Card 1/2

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; MEL', M.I.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Agricultural and climatic conditions for the cultivation of corn
in the U.S.S.R. Trudy NIIAK no.2:5-77 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Crops and climate) (Corn (Maize))

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; MEL', M.I.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.; NIKIFONOVA, A.T.

Evaluating the climatic and agricultural resources of the U.S.S.R.
Trudy NIIAK no.2:78-115 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Crops and climate)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Studying the relationship between the productivity of sunflowers and climatic conditions of the place of cultivation. Trudy NIIAK no.6: 79-92 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

(Crops and climate)

(Sunflowers)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Division of the U.S.S.R. into agroclimatic regions based on
yields of flax grown for fiber and linseed oil. Trudy NIIAK
no.7:39-59 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Crops and climate) (Flax)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Division of the U.S.S.R. into agroclimatic regions based on sun-
flower yields. Trudy NIIAK no.10:36-69 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Sunflowers) (Crop zones)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Agroclimatic zoning of the U.S.S.R. according to the hemp
yield. Trudy NIIAK no.15:24-51 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Hemp) (Crops and climate)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Comparative productivity of main oilseed and fiber crops as related
to the climatic conditions of the place of their growing. Trudy
NIIAK no.23:51- 0 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SMIRNOVA, V. A.; SHTEYN-MARGOLINA, V. A.

"Tobacco mosaic virus in young elements of the xylem of tomato plants
(*Lycopersicon esculentum*.)"

"Axial hole in the particles of tobacco mosaic virus inside the host
cell."

reports submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy,
Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

L 32200-65 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/I/EWP(t) IJP(c) RM/JD/JG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5005425

S/0000/64/000/001/0083/0084

AUTHOR: Smirnova, V. A.

TITLE: Complex compounds of rare earth elements with o-phenanthroline and Alpha'-dipyridyl

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya molodykh uchenykh Moldavii, 3d. Trudy, no. 1: Yestestvenno-tekhnicheskiye nauki (Natural and technical sciences). Kishinev, Gosizdat Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, rare earth organic complex; phenanthroline, dipyritydyl, rare earth nitrate, rare earth sulfate

ABSTRACT: One of the known properties of rare earth elements is their affinity for the formation of complexes, particularly with organic compounds. Within this generally poorly studied field, the author investigated the complex compounds of o-phenanthroline with the nitrates and sulfates of La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Sm. The complexes obtained are listed in the article; none of them was soluble in water or alcohol. She also studied complex compounds of dipyritydyl with the nitrates of La, Ce (III), Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, and Y. In alcohol solutions the nitrates form waterless complexes $Me(NO_3)_3 \cdot 2\alpha, \alpha'$ dipy. In water solutions, chlorides, sulfates, and nitrates do not form similar complexes.

L 32200-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005425

Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

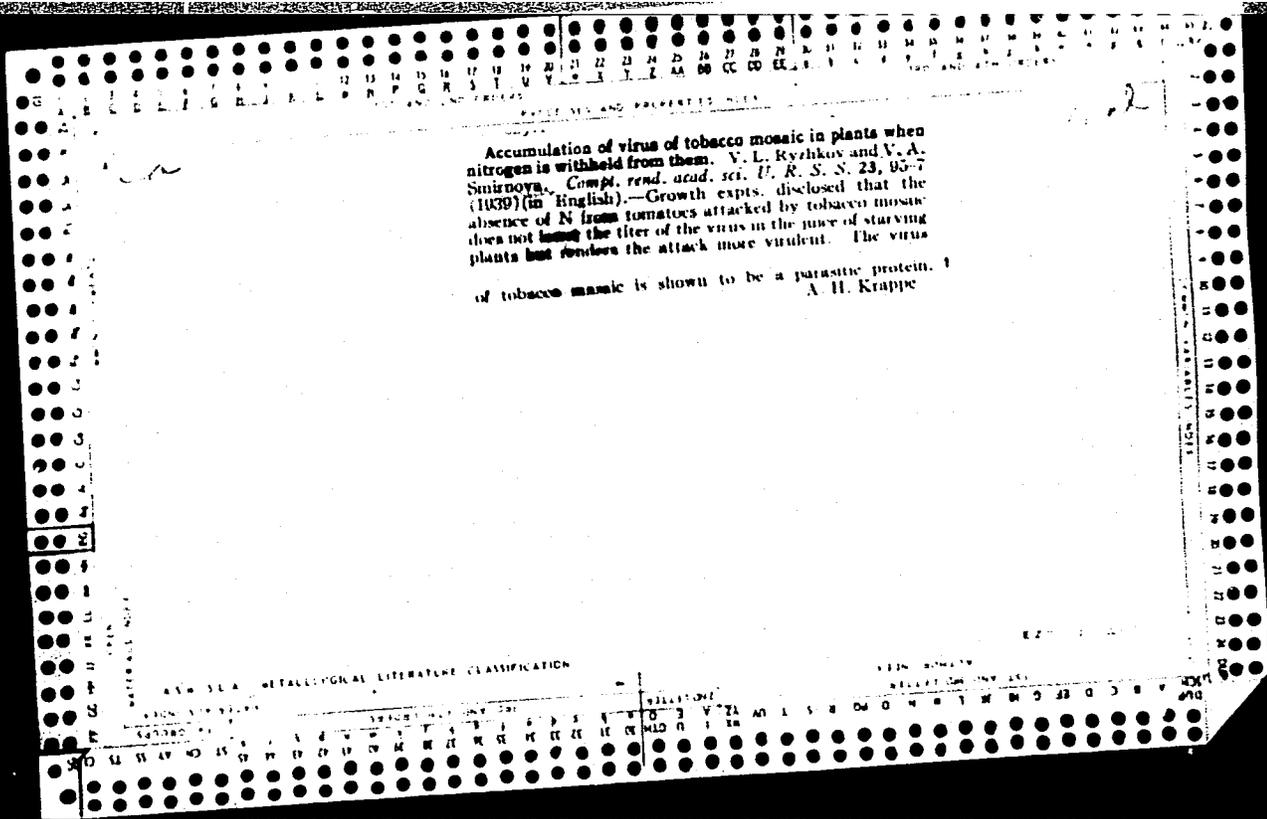
Card 2/2

IOBANOV, N.I.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Complex compounds of rare-earth elements with 1, 10-phenanthroline.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:840-843 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya khimii mineral'nogo syr'ya Instituta khimii AN
Moldavskoy SSR.



110

CA

The tobacco mosaic virus content of tomato plastids.
 V. L. Ryzhkov and V. A. Smirnova. *Microbiology*,
 (U. S. S. R.) 9, 178 (in English, 181) (1940); cf. *C. A.*
 33, 1450. — The chloroplasts were isolated by the method
 of Granick (cf. *C. A.* 33, 1008) from leaves of diseased
 plants. The plastids do not absorb the virus at pH 4.0
 and at 7.0. A contact of the virus with young plastids
 is necessary for formation of the mosaic. T. Laanes

Microbiol. Inst, AS USSR

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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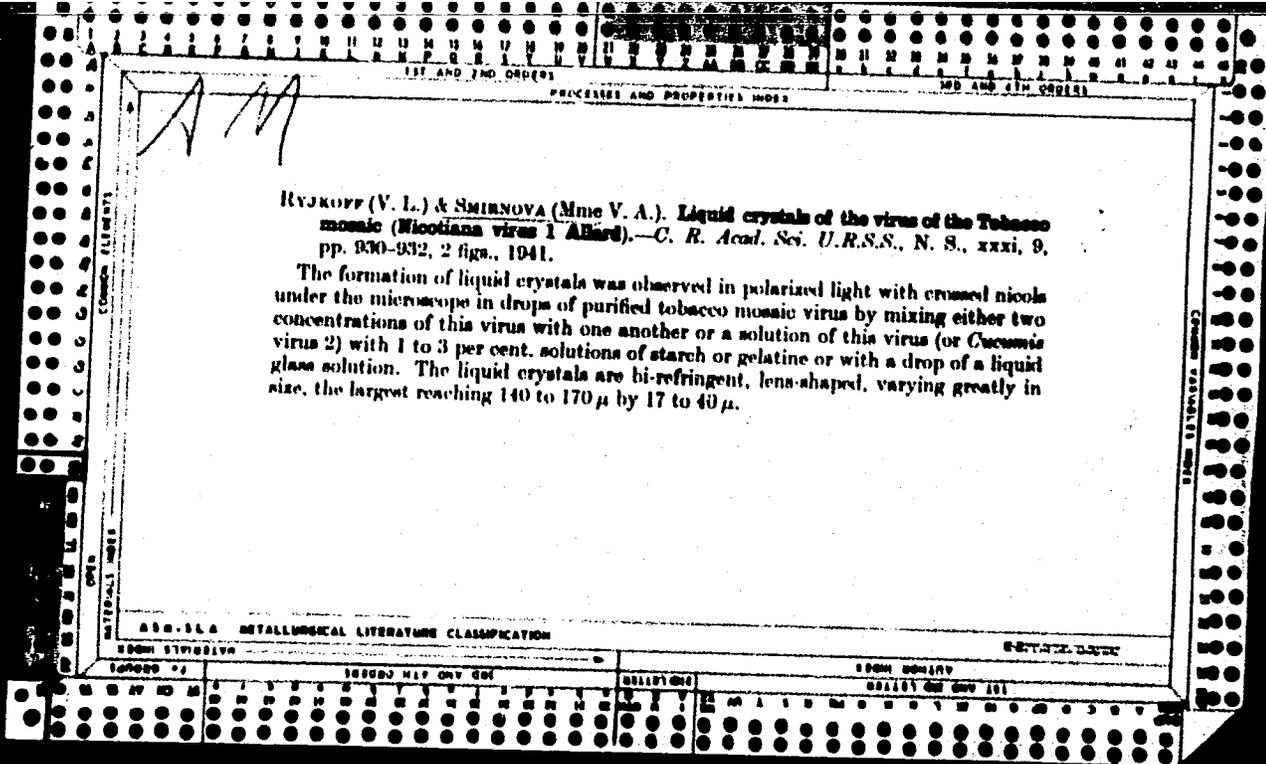
11D

CA

Dependence of the titer of tobacco mosaic virus on the composition of plant food. V. A. Smirnova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 182-7 (in English, 187) (1910); 6 of. C. A. 32, 1749; 33, 9089. —Inoculated tomato plants, raised on a P-deficient medium, did not show a lowering of the titer. At times the titer was even higher than in the controls. The P-deficient plants show only a slight mottling and filiformity, despite considerable accumulation of the virus. Infected N-deficient plants have the same virus titer as normally fed controls. Infected tobacco plants (N. glutinosa), receiving an excess of N, accumulate more of the virus than N-deficient plants. P-deficient tobacco grew well and its virus titer did not differ from that of controls. T. Laanes

Instit. Microbiol., AS USSR

ASU 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SMIRNOVA, V. A.

"Paracrystalline Structure of the Tobacco Mosaic Virus and Its Place in General Biology"
(p. 211) by Rizhkov, V. L. and Smirnova, V. A.

SO: Journal of General Biology (Zhurnal Obshchey Biologii) Vol. III, No. 3, 1942.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

11D

The mechanism of the inhibition of the self-reproduction of tobacco mosaic virus by thiamine. V. L. Ryahkov, V. A. Smirnova, and O. S. Gorodskaya (Acad. Sci., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 11, 197-202(1946); cf. C. I. 39, 1666. —In addn. to thiamine, the following substances inhibit the necrotic reaction by the tobacco mosaic virus in the leaves of *Nicotiana glutinosa*: aniline, hydroxylamine, phenylhydrazine, rivanol, and dinitrophenol. The sulfa drugs, as well as a large no. of other substances, fail to inhibit the necrotic reaction. The synthesis of the virus protein is not related to the enzymic oxidative systems. Pyrophosphates and Na_2S , which are inhibitors for enzymes contg. heavy metals, do not inhibit the synthesis of the virus protein. The inhibitors do not affect plant respiration, nor do they cause changes in the amts. of carbohydrates and protein N in the tobacco leaves. The inhibitor probably combines with a certain substrate in the cell, with which substrate the virus is also capable of combining. The hypothetical substrate apparently contains an aldehyde group which combines with the amino group found in most inhibitors. In favor of this view is the fact that rivanol, an amine, is a poor inhibitor in the presence of acetone or formaldehyde. H. Priestley

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

SMIRNOVA, V. A.

RYZHKOV, V. L., and SMIRNOVA, V. A. "Inter-relationship of Virus of Tobacco Mosaic with Individual Elements of Plant Tissues," in Reports of the Scientific-Research Work for 1945, Department of Biological Science, Publishing House of the Academy of Science USSR, Moscow, 1947, pp. 151. 511 Ar144

SO: SIRa - SI. 90-53. 15 Dec. 1953.

CA

110

Influence of oxygen excess or deficiency on necrotic effects in *Nicotiana glutinosa* and on accumulation of virus protein in tobacco mosaic disease. V. L. Ryzhkov and V. A. Smirnova. *Mikrobiologiya* 10, 248-51(1947). Influence of atm. O₂ concn. on necrosis of virus-infected tobacco (*N. glutinosa*) leaves was studied in pure O₂ and in air:O₂ ratios from 15:1 to 1:15; the spread of necrosis was not checked. On isolated halves of *N. tabacum* leaves a 50% drop in O₂ concn. retarded self-propagation of the virus and lessened the virus titer. These results do not confirm the Woods-Du Bry hypothesis (C.A. 30, 4855) concerning cyanide sensitivity of virus-infected tobacco leaves. The virus protein can accumulate independently of the plant's respiratory system; self-propagation is retarded but not stopped by O₂ deficiency.

Julian F. Smith

ASB-51A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

11 D

Influence of electrolytes and of anaerobic conditions on the necrotic response in *Nicotiana glutinosa*. V. I. Ryzhkov and V. A. Smirnova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 55, 255-7 (1917) (in English). — *Nicotiana glutinosa* responds by a local necrosis to the inoculation of tobacco mosaic virus. Immersion of the inoculated leaves in 0.1 M KNO_3 , 0.1 M $Mg(NO_3)_2$, 0.01% $ZnSO_4$, or 0.1 M $Ca(NO_3)_2$ solns. indicates that K, Mg, and Zn salts decrease markedly the no. of necroses, while Ca salts have no effect. If the leaves are immersed in a mixt. of 0.1 M solns. of KNO_3 and $Ca(NO_3)_2$, no suppression of necroses occurred. The phenomenon is evidently due to an ion equil. disturbance which decreases the plant's susceptibility to the virus. Inoculated leaves placed in an atm. contg. air and various concns. of H_2 show no decrease in necrotic response with increasing H_2 concn. up to 93%. This is interpreted to suggest the possibility that virus reproduction is independent of oxidative systems.

R. W. Fleming

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1st and 2nd orders
COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLE INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

11e

Influence of cations on necrotic reactions of *Nicotiana glutinosa*. V. L. Ryzhkov and V. A. Smirnova (Microbiol. Inst., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 17: 96-9 (1948); cf. C.A. 41, 5971e.—Necrosis of tobacco (*N. glutinosa*) infected with tobacco mosaic virus was studied by half-depth immersion of test leaves in inhibitor soles. (control in tap water). Soles of NaNO₃, KNO₃, Ca(NO₃)₂, Mg(NO₃)₂, and MgSO₄ at 0.1 M and of ZnSO₄ at 0.01% were tested for effect on virus activity. Results show K⁺, Zn⁺⁺, and Mg⁺⁺ to be potent inhibitors, but not Na⁺ or Ca⁺⁺. Immersion in water gave only slight protection. Some cases of apparent antagonism between K⁺ and Mg⁺⁺ were not confirmed by tests with 0.1 M blends in K:Mg ratios from 1:7 to 19:1; in general each ion exerts its own toxicity. Effects of insolubilizing Ca⁺⁺ naturally present in leaf tissues by immersion in 0.01% (COOH), or 0.001% H₂PO₄ did not support the theory that the natural Ca content is needed by the virus for development. For full inhibitor effect, immersion must follow promptly after inoculating the leaf with the virus. J. F. S.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
E-2

OPEN MATERIAL INDEX
1st and 2nd orders
3rd and 4th orders
COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Diseases
Medicine - Tobacco

May/June 48

2/49T64
"Effect of Ions of Magnesium and Acridine Prepara-
tions on the Storage of Virus Albumin of Mosaic
Diseases of Tobacco," V. L. Ryzhkov, V. A.
Smirnova, Inst of Microbiol, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow,
4 pp

FA "Mikrobiol" Vol XVII, No 3

Magnesium sulfate solutions inhibit autogenesis
of virus albumin in mosaic diseases, if inoculated
surface of leaf is immersed in solution. Immersion
of tomato cotyledon inoculated with virus in 0.1 M
solution of magnesium sulfate or 0.01% solution
2/49T64

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Diseases
(Contd)

May/June 48

of rivanol prevents mosaic diseases. Necrotic
action of mosaic virus on Nicotiana glauca is
inhibited by 0.001% tryptoflavin; 0.05% trypto-
flavin infiltration of tobacco leaves consider-
ably reduces virus reproduction. Albumin precipi-
tate, however, again becomes infectious if freed
from the preparation and redissolved.

2/49T64

SMIRNOVA, V. A.

11D

Action of dyes on the virus nucleoprotein of tobacco mosaic disease. V. I. Ryzhkov, V. A. Shirovaya, and O. S. Gorodskaya (Microbiol. Inst., Acad. Sci., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 222 (1950). — The effect of various dyes on the virus was tested by adding to the diseased plant juice 0.25% of the dye. After 3 hrs. interaction, the virus titer (on leaves of *Nicotiana glutinosa*) was detd. in the initial juice and after reaction with the dyes. Dyes which inactivated 95-99% of the original virus strength were basic fuchsin, malachite green, brilliant green, gentian violet, Nile blue sulfate, methylene violet, neutral red, safranin, and erythrosin. Orange G and naphthol yellow were practically inactive. Basic dyes (safranin, basic fuchsin) as a rule formed ppt. with the virus. Acid dyes were methylene blue and Nile blue sulfate. Erythrosin was the only acid dye with powerful antiviral activity. Basic dyes were more active in an alk. medium and acid dyes in an acid medium. Thus, methylene blue inactivated 99% of the virus at pH 8, and only 65% at pH

- Sub. Virus Diseases

3.8; for acid fuchsin the values were 88 and 55%, resp. After dialysis of the complexes of the virus with basic fuchsin, safranin, and erythrosin, the activity of the virus was completely restored. The amt. of dye combined with the virus depended on the pH. No ppt. were formed at a pH lower than the isoelec. point of the virus. The curves showing the combination of the dye with the virus nucleoproteins at various pH values were similar to the curves of the union of dyes with egg albumin, but differed sharply from the curve given by yeast nucleic acid. H. P.

Smirnova, V. A.

Elementary cells in onion mosaic disease. V. A. Smirnova (Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Microbiologiya* 22, 572-6 (1953).—The intracellular X-particles of onion mosaic undergo no perceptible deformation in fixation with formalin, boiling AcOH or EtOH, or the like; nor do they crystallize in solns. buffered at pH below 7 or even in dil. HCl. They are stained by carmine in

AcOH soln., pyronine, methylene blue, light green, and iron-haematoxylin; are not readily digested by pepsin, and are closely similar to some animal viruses. They are Fehling-neg., but this is not full proof that thymonucleic acids are absent. They are larger than X-particles hitherto observed in plant viruses. Changes with rising pH (2.4 to 5.2) are described, as observed by electron microscopy.

Julian F. Smith

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Usefulness of the Jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*) for determining the
titre of tobacco mosaic virus. *Mikrobiologiya* 32 no.6:714-718 N-D '53.
(MLBA 6:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(Mosaic disease) (Viruses) (Datura)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Shifting of nuclei in mosaic diseases of certain monocotyledons.
Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 59 no.5:71-76 5-0 '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Monocotyledons) (Mosaic disease)

CHURYLAU, A.; SMIRNOVA, V.

I.V. Michurin; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Rab. isial. 31
no. 10: 14-15 0'55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Michurin, Ivan Vladimirovich, 1855-1935)

SMIRNOVA, V. A.

USSR/Biology - Plant pathology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 47/52

Authors : Smirnova, V. A.

Title : ~~Concentration of tobacco mosaic virus particles in necroses~~
Concentration of tobacco mosaic virus particles in necroses

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 763-765, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the effect of tobacco mosaic virus penetration on the life of plant cells. It was found that the destruction of the affected plant cells usually leads to localization of the virus which cannot thrive on dead tissues. Other harmful effects of this plant virus are discussed. Two references: 1 USSR and 1 English (1933-1944). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Microbiology

Presented by : Academician V. N. Shaposhnikov, November 27, 1954

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Electron microscopy of particles of the tobacco mosaic virus in the cell of a diseased plant. Mikrobiologiya 25 no.6:718-722 N-D '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii pri Otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR.

(VIRUSES

mosaic tobacco virus, electron microscopy of particle in plant cell)

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of mosaic tobacco virus particle in plant cell)

SHERNOVA, V. A.

"Formation of Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV) in an Infected Cell."

paper submitted for presentation at Fourth Int'l. Conference on Electron Microscopy, Berlin, GFR, 10-17 1Sep 58.

Lab. Electron Microscopy, USSR Acad. Sci., Moscow.

C-3,800,829, 25 Jul. 58.

AUTHOR:

Smirnova, V. A.
Smirnova, V. A.

20-2-58/60

TITLE:

On the Formation of the Rodlike Particle of the Tobacco Mosaic Virus
(O formirovani palochkovidnoy chastitsy virusa tabachnoy mozaiki).

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 407-410 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

The reproduction of the tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) has in spite of numerous works not yet been determined. Since the beginning of the so-called latent period during which the virus apparently disappears until the occurrence of the well-known rodlike particles its properties and morphology remain unknown. This is apparently connected with the methodical difficulties of the investigation. In the production of extracts of freshly infected plant parts virus elements are apparently destroyed. The method of investigation of the formation of the virus particles on extremely thin sections at the beginning of the infection period is more efficient. In an earlier paper the author proved that the tip meristem of the vegetative bud of diseased tomatoes is practically free of rodlike particles (reference 6). They suddenly occur in large numbers in the tip part of the second leaf from above. Between, the tip of the leaf and the basal part the author found a zone in which a great number of freshly infected cells was. The images showing in the sections from the basis toward the tip

Card 1/4

On the Formation of the Rodlike Particle of the Tobacco Mosaic Virus.

25-2.58/66

the length of the rods known from the sap of diseased tomato-leaves (figure 1 E). As long as the rods are in the cells they have rounded ends, whereas the rods from this sap almost always have rectangular contours. From the analysis of the results the author supposes that the virus infection gets from the tissues lying deeper into the upper domains of the bud. This is apparently done by the plasmodesms. As the latter are absent in the meristem of the growth points, perhaps no infection is found here. An attempt of infection fails, because the tiny particles lose their power of infection on leaving the host-cells. The assumption arises that the spherical virus elements represent a reproduction-stage in the development of the TMV. Although the morphological images cannot give an exhaustive explanation for the understanding of the reproduction of the TMV, the author establishes 2 hypotheses. I. A particle of infection changes the metabolism in a healthy cell so much that the entire plasma decomposes into grains. II. The particle of infection in a favorable medium reproduces small bodies resembling itself from the cell-elements of the host.

There are 2 figures, and 12 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

Card 3/4

On the Formation of the Rodlike Particle of the Tobacco
Mosaic Virus.

20-2-58/60

ASSOCIATION. Laboratory for Electronic Microscopy AN USSR (Laboratoriya elektron-
noy mikroskopii Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: August 12, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SMIRNOVA, V. A., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "Electron-microscope investigation of the virus of tobacco mosaic (VTM)". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Moscow State U in M. V. Lomonosov, Soil-Biol Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 133)

PROTSSENKO, A.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Effect of potassium deficiency in plants on the accumulation
of tobacco mosaic viruses in tobacco leaves. *Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.*
biol. no.4:590-594 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF POTASSIUM ON)
(MOSAIC DISEASE)
(TOBACCO--DISEASES AND PESTS)

KRYLOV, A.V.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.; TARAKANOVA, G.A.

Effect of light of different spectral composition on the re-
production of the tobacco mosaic virus. Dokl.AN SSSR 133
no.4:973-975 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva Akademii
nauk SSSR i Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii Otdeleniya
biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.L.Kursanovym.
(VIRUSES) (LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KRYLOV, A.V.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.; TABAKANOVA, G.A.

Effect of physiologically active substances on the reproduction
of the tobacco mosaic virus. Fiziol.rast. 7 no.3:309-314
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. K.A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R.
Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Growth promoting substances) (Herbicides)
(Virus diseases of plants)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Seminar on electron microscopy. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.5:812
S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; SHTEYN-MARGOLINA, V.A.

Removal of methacrylate and the contrasting of viral particles in
plant tissue sections; a method for electron microscopic study.
Biofizika 7 no.4:476-478 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii Otdeleniya biologicheskikh
nauk AN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIROLOGY) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

SMIRNOVA, V.A.; SHTEYN-MARGOLINA, V.A.

Electron microscope study of the cucumber mosaic disease No.2
(Cucum s virus 2). Dokl. ~~AN~~ SSSR. 144 no.6:1384-1386 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akad. A.I.Kursanovym.
(Cucumber mosaic virus)

LOBNOV, N.I.; SMERNOVA, V.A.

Complex compounds of rare earths with 1,10-phenanthroline.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.7:1593-1597 31 '65. (MIRA 12:8)

SMIRNOVA, V.D.; BURNASHEVA, D.

Questions and answers on labor and wages. Muk-slev. 24 no.6:30
Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy komitet profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo
khozyaystva i zagotovok.
(Labor laws and legislation)

SMIRNOVA, V.D.

Independent work of students in lessons on human anatomy and
physiology. Biol.v shkole no.2:36-39 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Physiology--Study and teaching)

SMIRNOVA, V. D.

A few experiments for young physiologists. Biol. v shkole no.5:63-
67 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Physiology—Study and teaching)

SMIRNOVA, V.D.

Influence of sham feeding on the drinking behavior of
esophagectomized dogs. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.7:28-32
Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka (zaveduyushchiy -
dotsent Ye.I. Artem'yev) Gor'kovskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.
(THIRST) (FOOD)
(ESOPHAGUS) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

SMIRNOVA, V.F., inzh.

Studying the technological characteristics of the hair from
various types of rabbit and hares. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNII Shersti
no.16:165-177 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

SMIRNOVA, V.F., inzh.; KUZ'MICHEV, F.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinsipali uchastiye;
KUDRINA, L.P., starshiy laborant; SORULEVA, V.S.; PRISHCHEPO, Z.A.

Use of 4th grade rabbit pelts 'n felt manufacture. Nauch.-issl.
trudy TSNIIShersti no.18:255-268 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Voskresenskoy fabрики (for Soruleva).

SMIRNOVA, V.F., inzh.; ZOTOV, V.L., inzh.; Primali uchastiye: BELYAYEV,
M.N.; OCHKASOVA, Z.P., inzh.

Coating of headwear with a nap finishing by means of the
electrostatic method. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIShersti (MIRA 17:12)
no.17:124-126 '62.

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii avtomatizatsii Tsentral'nogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sherstyanoy promyshlennost'
(for Belyayev).

SM RUCVA, V.G., ARKHIPOV, A.S. and LOJENBERG, S.A.

"Prolonged Intravenous Drip Infusion in the Treatment of Toxicoses in Infancy."

Tests of the absorptive faculty of the walls of dwelling houses were carried out with four common gases: lead tetraethyl, dichlorethane, benzol, and sulphur dioxide. The walls were exposed for varying times to various concentrations of these gases and the amount deposited in them estimated. It was found that the quantity of gas absorbed was directly related to the time of exposure and the concentration of the gas under investigation. Temperature had a definite influence on the amount of deposit, more being deposited at lower temperatures, while increase of ventilation and air movement decreased the amount of deposit.

Experiments showed that it was possible to make an alabaster-like plaster which was less porous and less likely to absorb the gaseous toxic materials than the type commonly employed. Another way of preventing absorption of toxic gases by walls which was examined was by means of a covering paint. Oil paints seemed to be more protective than water paints and for practical purposes provide the most efficient protection against the deposit of toxic substances in construction materials.

[Orv. Hetil.] 21, 900-906, July 16, 1950.

E.W. Collis

Abstracts of World Medicine. Vol. 8 1950. No. 3, 31-37, March, 1950.

SMIRNOVA, V. G.

Med Action of hydroxyethylated polymer distillate on the skin and its usefulness as a washing agent in conditions of chemical industry. N. S. Sorinson and V. G. Smirnova (Ind. Hyg. Inst., Gorki). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 21, No. 10, 26-9 (1956).
The "hydroxyethylated polymer distillate"—a mixt. of mono- and diethylphenyl polyglycol ethers—is harmless to the skin and is effective as hand-washing agent for removal of substances such as Et, Pb, EtHgCl, C₂Cl₆, C₂Cl₄, or urotropine. Contamination by halowax or Hg is not removed any better than it is with soap. O. M. Kozolapoff

STAVRA, V. G.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Isakov, I. S.	"Marine Atlas" (Vol 11)	Geographical Society of the USSR, Academy of Sciences USSR
Shuleykin, V. V.		
Demin, L. A.		
Vorob'yev, V. I.		
Seregin, M. P.		
Yegor'yeva, A. V.		
Smirnova, V. G.		
Kudryatsev, K. K.		
Babakhanov, A. C.		
Rudovits, L. F.		
Volkov, F. G.		
Salishchev, K. A.		
Orlov, B. P.		
Kalesnik, S. V.		
Shvede, Ye. Ye.		
Snezhinskiy, V. A.		
Pogosyan, Kh. P.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954
Drozdcov, O. A.

RUSSIKH, V.A.; SMIRNOVA, V.G.; BABOCHKINA, H.S.

Industrial hygiene in the production of thionyl chloride. Trudy
GIGT no.9:21-28 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SMIRNOVA, V.I.

Culture media from whale meal. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31
no. 5:116 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni
Mechnikova.

(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)
(WHALES)